

# SENATE RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

105th Congress  
1st Session

Vote No. 56

May 6, 1997, 2:20 pm  
Page S-3989 Temp. Record

## FY 97 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/Flood Damage Lending

**SUBJECT:** Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act for fiscal year 1997 . . . S. 672. Grams/Johnson amendment No. 54.

### ACTION: AMENDMENT AGREED TO, 98-0

**SYNOPSIS:** As reported, S. 672, the Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act for fiscal year (FY) 1997, will provide emergency disaster funding, funding for continuing military operations in Bosnia and Iraq, and supplemental funding. Budget authority (BA) offsets also will be provided. Other bill provisions include funding for highways and veterans, and a provision to prevent a Government shutdown by providing continuing funds if appropriations are not passed by October 1, 1997.

**The Grams/Johnson amendment** would add the Depository Institution Disaster Relief Act of 1997, which would relax Federal banking regulations in order to facilitate lending for flood recovery efforts in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The regulations would be relaxed only for counties in those States that have been declared Federal disaster areas. More specifically: the Federal Reserve Board would be permitted to make exceptions to the Truth in Lending Act and the Expedited Funds Availability Act (exceptions would have to be made within 180 days of enactment of this amendment and would expire within 1 year of being made); beginning on the date of enactment of this amendment, Federal banking regulators would be permitted to subtract insurance proceed deposits from depository institutions' assets when determining whether those institutions met capitalization requirements (farmers, businesses, governments, and private individuals will receive substantial sums from insurance as a result of the flooding, and will place those funds in banks, thrifts, and credit unions before beginning rebuilding; for a short time those funds will make many lending institutions appear to be undercapitalized; this provision would remedy the problem; any exception made would expire after 18 months); within 180 days of enactment of this amendment, Federal banking regulators would be permitted to waive certain hearing, notice, and publication requirements which would otherwise be required for their actions; and it is the sense of Congress that Federal banking regulators should use their existing authority to waive temporarily certain appraisal standards in disaster areas.

(See other side)

YEAS (98)				NAYS (0)		NOT VOTING (2)	
Republican (54 or 100%)		Democrats (44 or 100%)		Republicans (0 or 0%)	Democrats (0 or 0%)	Republicans (1)	Democrats (1)
Abraham	Helms	Akaka	Johnson			Hutchison- <sup>2</sup>	Bingaman- <sup>2</sup>
Allard	Hutchinson	Baucus	Kennedy				
Ashcroft	Inhofe	Biden	Kerrey				
Bennett	Jeffords	Boxer	Kerry				
Bond	Kempthorne	Breaux	Kohl				
Brownback	Kyl	Bryan	Landrieu				
Burns	Lott	Bumpers	Lautenberg				
Campbell	Lugar	Byrd	Leahy				
Chafee	Mack	Cleland	Levin				
Coats	McCain	Conrad	Lieberman				
Cochran	McConnell	Daschle	Mikulski				
Collins	Murkowski	Dodd	Moseley-Braun				
Coverdell	Nickles	Dorgan	Moynihan				
Craig	Roberts	Durbin	Murray				
D'Amato	Roth	Feingold	Reed				
DeWine	Santorum	Feinstein	Reid				
Domenici	Sessions	Ford	Robb				
Enzi	Shelby	Glenn	Rockefeller				
Faircloth	Smith, Bob	Graham	Sarbanes				
Frist	Smith, Gordon	Harkin	Torricelli				
Gorton	Snowe	Hollings	Wellstone				
Gramm	Specter	Inouye	Wyden				
Grams	Stevens						
Grassley	Thomas						
Gregg	Thompson						
Hagel	Thurmond						
Hatch	Warner						

#### EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

- 1—Official Business
- 2—Necessarily Absent
- 3—Illness
- 4—Other

#### SYMBOLS:

- AY—Announced Yea
- AN—Announced Nay
- PY—Paired Yea
- PN—Paired Nay

**Those favoring** the amendment contended:

This amendment is substantially similar to a bipartisan amendment enacted in 1993 to respond to Mississippi River flooding. That bipartisan amendment greatly facilitated rebuilding. By making temporary exceptions to various Federal laws, the Grams/Johnson amendment would both expedite loans and maximize the amount of credit available in the flood-afflicted areas in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Federal regulatory agencies supported this proposal in 1993, and they support it again today because they know it works. We commend Senator Grams for offering this amendment (and for authoring the 1993 amendment when he was in the House), and we commend Senator Johnson for joining with Senator Grams to make this a bipartisan effort again. The Grams/Johnson amendment should pass unanimously.

**No arguments were expressed in opposition to the amendment.**